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ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED JOINTLY UNDER THE PILOT PHASE

Synthesis report on activities implemented jointly

Addendum

Note by the secretariat

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TABLES

Table 1: Table of activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase
(list updated continuously and made
available in the CC:INFO/AIJ section of the UNFCCC WWW site)

Activity Type	Activity Title	Parties	Lifetime (years)	CO_2* (metric tons)	Report submission**		
					1996	1997	1997 late
Afforestation	Project CARFIX: Sustainable Forest Management	Costa Rica, USA	25	21,776,749	x	---	x
Afforestation	RUSAFOR: Saratov Afforestation Project	Russian Federation, USA	40	292,728	x	---	---
Agriculture	Project Salicornia: Halophyte Cultivation in Sonora	Mexico, USA	10	437	---	---	x
Energy efficiency	Adavere District Heating	Estonia, Sweden	10	2,000	---	---	x
Energy efficiency	Aluksne District Heating	Latvia, Sweden	10	30,850	---	x	---
Energy efficiency	Balvi District Heating	Latvia, Sweden	10	40,000	---	x	---
Energy efficiency	Burkina Faso Sustainable Energy Management	Burkina Faso, Norway	6	1,450,000	---	x	---
Energy efficiency	Emission Reduction at Power Plants in Romania	Netherlands, Romania	5	1,092,000	---	x	---
Energy efficiency	Energy-efficiency Improvement by Hungarian Municipalities and Utilities	Hungary, Netherlands	20	240,000	x	x	---
Energy efficiency	High Efficiency Lighting (ILLUMEX)	Norway, Mexico	4.5	531,000	x	---	x
Energy efficiency	Horticulture Project in Tyumen	Russian Federation, Netherlands	---	---	---	x(E)	---
Energy efficiency	Järvakandi District Heating	Estonia, Sweden	10	3,900	---	---	x
Energy efficiency	Jelgava District Heating	Latvia, Sweden	10	4,120	---	x	---
Energy efficiency	Jelgava Energy Efficiency	Latvia, Sweden	10	800	---	x	---

Activity Type	Activity Title	Parties	Lifetime (years)	CO_2* (metric tons)	Report submission**		
					1996	1997	1997 late
Energy efficiency	Modelling and Optimization of Grid Operation of the Gas Transportation System "Ushgorod Corridor" of Wolgotransgas (Gazprom)	Germany, Russian Federation	---	---	---	---	X
Energy efficiency	Mustamäe - Mustamäe tee, Ehitajate tee, Sütiste tee Energy Efficiency	Estonia, Sweden	10	3,700	---	---	X
Energy efficiency	Mustamäe - Vilde tee Energy Efficiency	Estonia, Sweden	10	3,000	---	---	X
Energy efficiency	Orissare District Heating	Estonia, Sweden	10	8,500	---	---	X
Energy efficiency	Saldus District Heating	Latvia, Sweden	10	3,350	---	X	---
Energy efficiency	Saldus Energy Efficiency	Latvia, Sweden	10	2,100	---	X	---
Energy efficiency	Türi District Heating	Estonia, Sweden	10	9,100	---	---	X
Energy efficiency	Valga District Heating	Estonia, Sweden	10	7,000	---	---	X
Energy efficiency	Vändra District Heating	Estonia, Sweden	10	2,200	---	---	X
Energy efficiency	Võru District Heating	Estonia, Sweden	10	40,000	---	---	X
Forest preservation	ECOLAND: Piedras Blancas National Park	Costa Rica, USA	16	1,342,733	X	---	X
Forest preservation	Forest Rehabilitation in Krkonose and Sumava National Parks	Czech Republic, Netherlands	15	9,834,120	X(E)	---	X
Forest preservation	Reduced Impact Logging for Carbon Sequestration in East Kalimantan	Indonesia, USA	40	206,800	---	---	X
Forest preservation	Rio Bravo Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project	Belize, USA	40	4,801,478	---	---	X
Forest reforestation	Klinki Forestry Project	Costa Rica, USA	40	7,216,000	X	---	X
Forest reforestation	Reforestation and Forest Conservation	Costa Rica, Norway	25	846,405	---	X	---
Forest reforestation	Scolel Té: Carbon Sequestration and Sustainable Forest Management in Chiapas	Mexico, USA	30	55,000-1,210,000	---	---	X

Activity Type	Activity Title	Parties	Lifetime (years)	CO_2* (metric tons)	Report submission**		
					1996	1997	1997 late
Forest restoration	Project BIODIVERSIFIX	Costa Rica, USA	51	18,480,000	X	---	X
Fuel switching	Coal to Gas Conversion	Poland, Norway	17	2,408,866	X	X	---
Fuel switching	RABA/IKARUS Compressed Natural Gas Engine Bus Project	Hungary, Netherlands	20	7,400	X	X	---
Fugitive gas capture	RUSAGAS: Fugitive Gas Capture Project	Russian Federation, USA	25	30,000,666	X	---	X
Fugitive gas capture	Sanitary Landfilling with Energy Recovery in the Moscow Region	Russian Federation, Netherlands	---	---	---	X(E)	---
Renewable energy	Aeroenergia S.A. Wind Facility	Costa Rica, USA	20	36,194	X		X
Renewable energy	Aluksne Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	254,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Balvi Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	132,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Brocenia Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	86,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Daugavgriva Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	130,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Doña Julia Hydroelectric Project	Costa Rica, USA	15	210,566	X	---	X
Renewable energy	El Hoyo-Monte Galan Geothermal Project	Nicaragua, USA	40	19,765,628	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Haabneme Boiler Conversion	Estonia, Sweden	10	124,000	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Janmuiza Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	38,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Jekabpils Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	24,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Jurmala Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	94,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Narva Joesuu Boiler Conversion	Estonia, Sweden	10	8,100	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Paldiski Boiler Conversion	Estonia, Sweden	10	81,000	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Plantas Eólicas S.A. Wind Facility	Costa Rica, USA	21	222,538	X	---	X

Activity Type	Activity Title	Parties	Lifetime (years)	CO_2* (metric tons)	Report submission**		
					1996	1997	1997 late
Renewable energy	Rauna Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	24,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Stampe Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	39,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Solar-Based Rural Electrification in Honduras	Honduras, USA	24	17,192	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Tartu-Aardla Boiler Conversion	Estonia, Sweden	10	98,000	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Tierras Morenas Windfarm Project	Costa Rica, USA	13	118,611	X	---	X
Renewable energy	Ugale Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	44,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Valga Boiler Conversion	Estonia, Sweden	10	64,000	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Valka Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	30,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Viesite Boiler Conversion	Latvia, Sweden	10	24,000	---	X	---
Renewable energy	Viljandi Boiler Conversion	Estonia, Sweden	10	98,000	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Voru Boiler Conversion	Estonia, Sweden	10	114,000	---	---	X
Renewable energy	Wind Power Plant	Germany, Latvia	10	12,579	---	X	---

* This column shows the estimated reduced emissions measured in metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalents.

** In this column "X" indicates that a report has been submitted and "X(E)" indicates that only the endorsement by Parties involved has been received in the respective year.

Table 2: National Programmes, criteria in 5/CP.1

Criterion Country	AIJ should be compatible with, and supportive, of national environment and development priorities and strategies	AIJ should contribute to cost-effectiveness in achieving global benefits	AIJ require prior acceptance, endorsement, or approval by the Governments of the Parties participating in these activities
Australia (*)	host country government must accept project as being consistent with national priorities	yes	yes
Canada (*)		yes	yes
Costa Rica	yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes
Japan	be adequately assessed and reviewed	yes	yes
Mexico	yes	yes	yes
Netherlands (*)	must be compatible with, and supportive, of national environment and development priorities	yes, for forestry projects	yes
Norway	yes	yes	yes
Poland	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes (profit generation, competitive procurement procedures ...)	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes
United States	yes	yes	yes

(*) No new information has been submitted for this table. The last information was provided in 1996.

Table 2: National Programmes, criteria in 5/CP.1 (cont.)

Project criterion Country	AIJ should bring about real, measurable, and long-term environmental benefits related to the mitigation of climate change that would not have occurred in the absence of such activities	Financing of AIJ shall be additional to financial obligations of Annex II Parties within the framework of the financial mechanism and regular ODA flows	No credits shall accrue to any Party as a result of greenhouse gases reduced or sequestered during the pilot phase
Australia (*)	project should involve specific measures to reduce net GHGs initiated as a result of AIJ	must be additional to ODA and other sources under UNFCCC	yes
Canada (*)	activities must result in measurable reductions of net GHG emissions	activities should be financed outside existing ODA	no emission reduction credits can be claimed by the country of an investing entity against its domestic stabilization commitment to the year 2000
Costa Rica	yes	yes	yes
Germany	yes	yes	yes
Japan	Yes, taking into consideration all leakage effects	additional to financial obligations under Art. 4.3 as well as current ODA flows	yes
Mexico	yes	yes	yes
Netherlands (*)	minimum annual sequestration requirements for forests	additional to GEF as well as current ODA	will not use AIJ for its present commitments under the FCCC
Norway	yes	additional to GEF as well as ODA	there are no credits to be accrued during the pilot phase and private sector is not granted exemptions or refunds of the Norwegian CO_2 tax or other national policies for participating in AIJ pilot phase activities
Poland	yes	yes	yes
Sweden	yes	yes	yes
Switzerland	yes	yes	yes
United States	yes	must be additional to: GEF, multilateral development bank, ODA, or in excess of U.S. federal funding level in 1993	yes

(*) No new information has been submitted for this table. The last information was provided in 1996

Table 3: National Programmes, additional criteria

Project criterion — Country	Project was initiated specifically for AIJ purposes	Emission reductions are required to be verifiable, including baseline calculations	Emissions monitoring programme required
Australia (*)	project should involve specific measures initiated as a result of AIJ	yes	a high degree of transparency should exist
Canada (*)		measurable reductions required	
Costa Rica	considers AIJ proposals	proposals should contain already detailed analysis (defensible reference or baseline case). provisions for independent verification be included in project	yes, in order to establish a high degree of certainty
Germany		actual and measurable benefits required	
Japan		yes	yes
Mexico	yes	yes	yes
Netherlands (*)	projects should be economically sound and would not have been set up without additional AIJ funding	yes	yes
Norway	the scope of the project must be enlarged due to AIJ investments	yes	detailed programme for each reported project
Poland	projects involving technological development and upgrading of equipment, or involving financial resources to procure such technologies and equipment, or projects directly reducing the generation of GHGs in the production of goods and services	it must be possible to estimate *ex ante* the expected reductions in GHG emissions and monitor *ex post* the actual reductions in GHG emissions	yes
Sweden			
Switzerland		can be easily monitored and verified (e.g., focus on projects that result in significant CO_2 reductions; no sink enhancement projects)	
United States	technology or practice must not have been introduced in the region without AIJ, if not, only incremental reductions are counted	verification plan and independent third-party replicability required	monitoring plan required

(*) No new information has been submitted for this table. The last information was provided in 1996

Table 3: National Programmes, additional criteria (cont.)

Project criterion —— Country	Emission reductions are required to be sustainable	Periodic reassessment of emission reduction estimates	Analysis of other environmental impacts required	Analysis of social impacts required
Australia (*)		explicit requirement	need to account for impacts	need to account for impacts
Canada (*)				
Costa Rica	durability/quality required		yes	
Germany	lasting benefits required			
Japan		yes, by project implementation entities	to be adequately assessed and reviewed	to be adequately assessed and reviewed
Mexico	sufficient guarantees required	annual progress reports used as feedback tool	yes	yes
Netherlands (*)	yes	addressed through monitoring programme	projects should lead to clear beneficial local environmental impacts	project must contribute to the socio-economic position of the local population
Norway	yes	addressed through monitoring programme	analysis provided for each reported project	
Poland	yes	yes	activities should not lead to negatif developments of other local/regional environmental quality indicators as a result of achieving reductions in GHG emissions	
Sweden				
Switzerland				
United States	yes	explicit requirement	impacts should be identified	impacts are considered

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Table 3: National Programmes, additional criteria (cont.)

Project criterion —— Country	Project must be consistent with sustainable development principles	Project should include a training component in host country	Institutional arrangements in host country	special focus in the pilot phase
Australia (*)	yes			
Canada (*)				
Costa Rica	yes		to the extent local entities could adequately implement and administer projects	development of financial mechanisms to direct the AIJ projects, and marketing
Germany				main emphasis on emission reductions, sinks are not excluded.
Japan				
Mexico	yes	need to represent an advance in the country's technical capacity		
Netherlands (*)	projects require sustainable forestry and energy policies	yes		
Norway			viewed to be an asset but not a criterion *per se*	
Poland	be sensitive to, and compatible with, macroeconomic policies at national and *'voivodeship'* levels	projects which include only technical assistance, education, or training are valuable forms of foreign assistance but they will not be considered as JI projects		encourage the economic use of natural resource and re-use or recycling of waste materials, and be compatible with, and promote, to the greatest extent possible, the utilization of modern production processes
Sweden				small projects allowing for quick implementation
Switzerland				energy production and end-use (e.g., fuel-switching to low- or no-carbon fuels, renewable energies, enhanced energy-efficiency)
United States				

(*) No new information has been submitted for this table. The last information was provided in 1996.